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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Amman Airport closed to traffic

AMMAN, April 12 (JNA) -- Amman Airport was closed to traffic this evening following an accident to an Egyptian airliner, Sharif Ghazi Rakan, the director general of the Civil Aviation Department, announced tonight. He said there were no casualties and the plane was not damaged. Sharif Ghazi said the incident took place when the aircraft, preparing for take-off on its scheduled flight from Amman to Cairo, veered from the runway and its left wheel sank into the apron's shoulder. The airport was immediately closed to traffic, he said, adding that it will remain closed until efforts to free the plane were completed. An Egyptian plane, with Egyptian technicians, was due at the airport to assist in rescuing the stranded aircraft, he said.

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Regional Briefs

CAIRO, April 12 (AP) -- A high ranking government official today categorically denied as "baseless" reports that President Anwar Sadat's plane was rerouted from a refuel stop in the Azores Islands because of an alleged Libyan plot to assassinate him. "The Egyptian leader's flight schedule, from Cairo to Washington, called for a refuel stop in Mildenhall air base," a British field north of London, the official who is close to Mr. Sadat said. "Reports to the contrary are categorically false." Sources in the administration of U.S. President Jimmy Carter said yesterday that Mr. Sadat's presidential plane, a Boeing 707, was diverted from the Portuguese-owned Lauro airfield to Mildenhall because of a report that a Libyan assassination squad, equipped with missiles was waiting for the plane. The existence of the report was confirmed by U.S. intelligence sources and intelligence sources from an unspecified Mideast country, but none could confirm whether the plot report was genuine or planted. The government official, who declined to be named also denied reports that word of a possible plot had been passed on to Mr. Sadat and that consequently his plane was diverted as a precaution.

AGHDAD, April 12 (Agencies) -- Afghanistan's foreign minister, Mr. Shah Mohammad Dost, has arrived in Baghdad for a few days visit, the official Iraqi News Agency reported today. The agency said Mr. Dost arrived last night for talks on bilateral relations, the current situation in the Arab region, Afghanistan and other issues of common concern. Yesterday, Mr. Dost was assured of Syria's support for the Afghan revolution when he met Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. An official spokesman said in a message that Mr. Dost, who is on a tour of the region, handed a letter from Afghan President Babrak Karmal to the Syrian leader.

TANBUL, April 12 (AP) -- An extremist group today claimed responsibility for yesterday's ambush and assassination of a noted Turkish author and television producer. Mr. Umit Kaftancioğlu, a liberal broadcast programmer of the state-run Turkish Radio and Television Network (TRT), suffered fatal gunshot wounds in a car after he left his home in an upper-class area of Istanbul yesterday. Anonymous persons, in phone calls to newspapers, urged that killing for the "Muslim Brotherhood Union," reportedly a fanatic terrorist faction never heard of before in Turkey. Turkish police sources said the terrorist faction may be linked to at least half a dozen right-wing factions, including the nationalist bhesives, pitted against left-wing guerrillas in a long campaign violence in Turkey.

EL AVIV, April 12 (AP) -- Former Foreign Minister Moshe Yan secretly flew to India in the summer of 1978 to meet then Prime Minister Morarji Desai, an Israeli newspaper revealed today. During their meeting, Mr. Desai offered his assistance in Middle East peace talks, and volunteered to join in Geneva peace talks as a representative of the non-aligned countries, the Israeli newspaper said. According to Maariv's reporter Uri Dan, the trip was one of a series of secret missions by Mr. Yan to rehabilitate Israel's flagging foreign relations. Mr. Desai was reported to be sympathetic toward the Zionist state and was anxious to meet Mr. Dayan, Maariv reported. "Dayan -- wearing hat, dark glasses and makeup -- arrived with his bodyguards on a gulf flight of Alitalia. In Bombay he was met by top generals who took him by motorcade to the military airport. From there, Desai's Illyushin plane took him to New Delhi. Mr. Dan wrote, Mr. Yan's source, an Indian official who was present at the visit, said Mr. Yan reviewed the Middle East situation with Mr. Desai, who offered his help in reviving Middle East peace efforts.

BU DHABI, April 12 (R) -- United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba left Abu Dhabi today for talks in Saudi Arabia with Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the official Emirates News Agency said. The agency quoted Dr. Oteiba as saying he would discuss developments on the world oil market, energy questions and a conference of ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to be held in Saudi Arabia on May 7. The conference will discuss OPEC's long-term strategy. Dr. Oteiba will also give King Khalid Crown Prince Fahd letters from UAE President Sheikh Yed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan, the agency said.

JWAIT, April 12 (AP) -- A high-powered Iranian commission will fly to Italy and Libya next week to investigate into the fate of missing Iranian Minister of Defense, leader of Lebanon's Shi'ite Muslim community, Tehran Radio reported today. The radio quoted foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbadeh of Iran as saying the commission had been formed in accordance with last year's agreement to resume diplomatic relations between Iran and Libya. Imam Khomeini disappeared while on a trip to Libya in August 1978. Lebanon's Shi'ite blame Libya for his disappearance. The commission made up of Hojatuslam Lahudi, Revolutionary Council spokesman Hassan Habibi, Imam Khomeini's nephew Sadeq Qotbadeh, former Justice Minister Ahmad Javadi and former foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi, the radio said.

Bir Zeit Univ. students stage sitdown protest

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 12 (Agencies) -- Students at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank staged a sitdown strike in the school building today in protest against the arrest of three of their leaders last night.

Israeli authorities told reporters the three students were arrested for allegedly attacking policemen during a demonstration at the college near Ramallah, last Thursday when stone barricades were set up on a main road and tyres were set ablaze in protest against the occupation.

The spokesman confirmed that the three, who were not identified, were arrested shortly after midnight Friday, but denied statements by students from Bir Zeit University that troops made several arrests.

Students at the nationalist Palestinian university, 24 kilometres north of occupied Jerusalem blocked a nearby road with burning tyres and stoned troops on Thursday. Soldiers evacuated the school and recorded the names of the demonstrators.

The university was open today. Israel Radio reported that troops were stationed nearby, but did not prevent access to the university.

Turkey proposes PLO to mediate Iraq-Iran dispute

ANKARA, April 12 (Agencies) -- Turkish opposition leader and former premier Bulent Ecevit proposed today that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should mediate in the dispute between Iran and Iraq.

He told a press conference the dispute could escalate into a serious international problem if tension between the two neighbours rose further.

The PLO opened a mission here last year, when Mr. Ecevit was premier, with diplomatic status for some of its staff. It has good relations with the present Iranian regime and its chairman, Ayatollah Khomeini, was among the first to visit Iran after last year's revolution.

Last night, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi appealed to Iraq and Iran to resolve their differences and end the confrontation between them.

The Libyan News Agency (JANA) quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying in a cable to presidents Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr of Iran that he was sending personal envoys to their countries and urged:

"I appeal to you, in the name of Islam which made believers brethren and in the name of the common history of the Arab and Persian fraternal nations, to do your utmost to end the confrontation between the two states."

The Libyan leader said: "Until our envoys arrive in Tehran and Baghdad, I call on you to exercise the virtue of self-restraint."



Miss Allyssa Keough, whose father is being held hostage in the U.S. embassy in Tehran, bids a tearful farewell to one of the 88 Iranian students at Norwich University ordered to leave the United States by President Carter in retaliation for the continued holding of the Americans in Tehran. (AP wirephoto)

Bonn advises Carter against force, sanctions Bani-Sadr ignores EEC request to fix date for hostages release

TEHRAN, April 12 (R) -- Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr today ignored a European Common Market request to fix a date for the release of American hostages, saying that their fate would be decided by parliament.

But he told heads of mission of the EEC nine and Japan that an international body such as the Red Cross would be able to visit the 49 hostages, held at the U.S. embassy by radical students since Nov. 4. Pope John Paul has asked Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, to find a mutually acceptable solution to the crisis between the United States and Iran, the official Pars News Agency reported.

The EEC and Japanese envoys met Mr. Bani-Sadr for 90 minutes and gave him a copy of a declaration by Common Market foreign ministers in Lisbon two days ago, urging Iran to set a time for freeing the embassy captives.

EEC diplomats, describing the situation as delicate, said the ambassadors had agreed to say no more than this. They said Japanese Ambassador Tsutomu Wada had joined the EEC envoys at his own request.

Presidential press and cultural adviser Mousavi Garmarudi told the state radio Mr. Bani-Sadr had answered the EEC request by saying that Iran's yet-to-be-elected parliament would make clear the fate of the hostages.

Elections are still going on for the parliament, which is not expected to consider the hostage issue before June. Ayatollah Khomeini himself decreed in February that the assembly would set terms for the hostages' release.

Since then Mr. Bani-Sadr has been involved in two attempts to have the captives transferred from the militants' control to government custody. Both efforts fell through after running into opposition from Ayatollah Khomeini.

After the latest transfer plan collapsed earlier this week, President Carter broke diplomatic relations with Iran and has been trying to persuade U.S. allies to put diplomatic and economic pressure on Iran.

Mr. Bani-Sadr did say the Iranian authorities had been considering the hostages' living conditions and health and there was no need for concern on this score.

"It has been arranged that an acceptable official international organisation like the Red Cross should meet all the hostages without exception whenever it seems necessary," he was quoted as saying.

The prospect of a Red Cross visit to the hostages was held out first yesterday by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbadeh at a meeting with the EEC and three other western ambassadors.

Diplomatic sources in Rome said today the EEC envoys would return to their capitals shortly to report on the outcome of their intervention. The sources described Mr. Bani-Sadr's tone as conciliatory.

Mr. Qotbadeh today met the ambassadors of seven West European neutral countries -- Spain, Portugal, Greece, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and Austria -- and urged them to have nothing to do with U.S. sanctions against

Iran, Pars reported.

In Essen, West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today he had advised President Carter not to take military action or impose sanctions to force Iran to release the hostages.

"We advised the United States against military action and against economic sanctions, he told 8,000 members of his Social Democratic Party (SPD) at an election rally.

Mr. Schmidt, who said at a party meeting in Hamburg yesterday that West Germany was prepared to take part in sanctions against Iran, repeated that his country would act together with its EEC partners, in adopting any economic measures.

But the sanctions would hurt those who had no powers of decision in effecting the release of the hostages, he said.

He regretted that the Soviet Union had only once spoken out against the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran. This was because Moscow obviously hoped U.S. actions would cause Iran to turn towards the Soviet Union, he said.

The chancellor stressed Europe's interest in ensuring that the U.S. conflict with Iran did not endanger world peace.

The Pope, in a message to Ayatollah Khomeini dated yesterday, expressed his "strong concern" at the deteriorating relations between Iran and the United States.

At SCF summit in Tripoli Syria to seek joint military command

BEIRUT, April 12 (AP) -- Syria was reported today to have proposed the establishment of a joint military command to lead the armed forces of four Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation in war and peace.

The Beirut leftist newspaper As Safir said the proposal was part of a 25-article working paper that Syria was putting before an Arab summit conference as an alternative for the U.S.-sponsored Camp David formula for a Middle East peace.

The presidents of Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat will take part in the summit which opened today in the Libyan capital of Tripoli.

The five leaders formed a "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front" after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's trip to Israel in November 1977.

Syrian and Palestinian leaders have lately been pressing the SCF in public to put forward an alternative plan for the Camp David agreements and end the period of passive opposition to the accords.

As Safir, which is close to the Syrian and Libyan governments, said in a dispatch from Tripoli that SCF foreign ministers had approved the Syrian working paper to be at the summit's agenda.

The proposed joint command is to conduct in peacetime collective military exercises among SCF armed forces and coordinate their operational strategies. In wartime, the command is to take full charge of the conduct of military operations. As Safir said.

The working paper considers any external aggression against any SCF member as directed against all and warrants immediate collective intervention by the rest of the members, the newspaper said.

The Syrian plan reportedly sets as a major SCF objective the establishment of a PLO-governed independent state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip in addition to the restoration of Syria's Golan Heights, occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

The working paper calls for a ban on the use of military force to resolve disputes among Arab countries. It prohibits any form of subversion by any Arab country to overthrow the existing regime of another, said As Safir.

The Syrian working paper also proposed the establishment of an Arab fund for economic development to help Arab have-nots. The fund is to be financed by 10 per cent of the annual income of each member state. As Safir added.

One militiaman killed, two injured UNIFIL troops, rightists clash in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, April 12 (Agencies) -- U.N. peacekeeping forces routed Israeli-backed right-wing militiamen from a southern Lebanese village today, killing one militiaman and wounding three, a U.N. spokesman said.

The spokesman, Mr. Samir Sanbar, said a Fijian soldier from the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) also was injured during the battle at the village of Al Tiri, eight kilometres north of Israel. The village is near the Lebanese areas occupied by Israel Wednesday.

A western diplomat who maintains radio contact with a UNIFIL battalion in the south said a com-

bined force of Irish, Dutch and Fijian soldiers battled the right-wing militiamen of renegade Lebanese army major Saad Haddad at Al Tiri.

Mr. Sanbar said the incident began when militias brought about 50 women and children into Al Tiri in a truck and instructed them to throw stones at UNIFIL forces.

Maj. Haddad's militiamen fired "mortar and tank rounds at UNIFIL forces in Al Tiri and the forces returned the fire," Mr. Sanbar said.

A wire-guided anti-tank Tow missile by UNIFIL forces scored a direct hit in a half-track manned by militiamen "demolishing it, killing one and injuring three," Mr. Sanbar said.

The spokesman said UNIFIL offered medical facilities to the militiamen but they did not accept them and "moved their injured southwards."

UNIFIL forces moved into the militia's position in Al Tiri and arrested four of them, Mr. Sanbar said. "The shooting stopped and the village is now under UNIFIL control."

The injured Fijian soldier was helicoptered to a hospital in Haifa, Mr. Sanbar explained without disclosing the name of the soldier.

UNIFIL headquarters at the southern Lebanese border town of Naqoura came under "small arms fire" shortly afterwards, but no casualties were reported, he said.

Mr. Sanbar said he had no information about the reported withdrawal of Israeli troops from several positions they held in southern Lebanon since Wednesday. "The militias have closed down all their roads to UNIFIL traffic and there is no way for us to detect the Israeli movements in the area," he said.

About 350 Israeli troops backed by about 35 armoured vehicles and tanks crossed the border into southern Lebanon Wednesday to block valley passes allegedly used by Palestinian commandos to infiltrate into the Zionist state.

An Israeli military spokesman said last night that those troops that had "completed their mission" began withdrawing from southern Lebanon.

The U.N. spokesman at Naqoura, Mr. Timor Goksel, said only one Israeli position remained visible to U.N. observers near the village of Shakra, where the Israelis had deployed about 45 troops and several armoured vehicles.

Mr. Goksel too, said UNIFIL could not detect the extent of the report Israeli withdrawal because the rightists have cut the roads linking the U.N. outposts.

The Israeli move came two days after a hostage-taking raid by Palestinian commandos in the

northern Israeli kibbutz of Misgav Am during which three Israelis and the five raiding commandos were killed. The Israelis claimed the commandos infiltrated into Israel from southern Lebanon.

The Israelis have set up positions near the village of Al Tiri, Qunin and Baytahoun in the area controlled by UNIFIL's 610-man Irish battalion.

Maj. Haddad's militiamen became more aggressive since the Israeli incursion. They opened fire Thursday from their position in Al Tiri at UNIFIL's deputy commander, Norwegian Brig. Ole Nilsen while on an inspection tour of the newly occupied Israeli positions.

The militiamen, who control a ten-kilometre-deep strip of Lebanese territory along the 59-mile border with Israel, have also been "throwing stones at UNIFIL soldiers in the three villages during the past two days."

The nine-nation UNIFIL was dispatched to southern Lebanon in March, 1978, to supervise Israel's withdrawal from the region and help re-instate authority.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Boutros has said Lebanon will insist on the emergency U.N. Security Council meeting it has asked for to discuss the Lebanese situation.

"The Lebanese request is not confined to the question of (Israeli) withdrawal," he said, "but also aimed at the scrupulous implementation of U.N. resolutions and armistice agreements."

In Muscat, Yadh Leila, the Secretary General Chadi Kumi today called on Israel's friends to intervene to stop the four-day Israeli incursion into South Lebanon.

A league spokesman said a statement by Mr. Klibi as saying the league "appeals to the international conscience to condemn the aggressor and calls on Israel's friends to intervene to stop this aggression, in order to preserve peace in the region and to protect their relations with Arab states."

Mr. Klibi, who arrived in Muscat yesterday on a Gulf tour, said Israel's action "emphasises the danger of the separate peace (with Egypt), which allows the Zionist enemy to devote all his efforts to his aggressive, expansionist policy against the other states of the region."

At the Hague, the Dutch government today summoned Israel's ambassador to the foreign ministry and called for the prompt withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon, a ministry spokesman said.

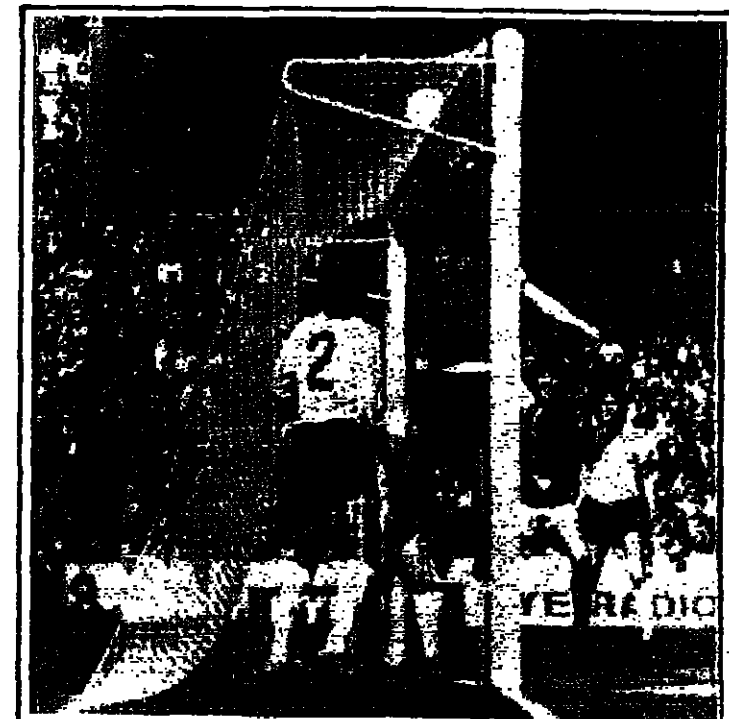
Ambassador Eyton Ronn was told that the Netherlands deplored any increase in tension in the Middle East.

The Netherlands has about 700 troops in southern Lebanon as part of UNIFIL.



WASHINGTON, April 12 (Agencies) -- President Carter yesterday received an honorary doctorate in Israel's Weizman Institute of Science in recognition of his role in achieving the 1979 Israel-Palestine peace agreement. The honorary degree, presented to the president by Weizman Institute officials in the White House Cabinet Room, cited Carter's "unprecedented role in the historic efforts that have led to peace between the peoples of Israel and Palestine." The presentation was

made by Lord Sieff of Britain, chairman of the Institute's board of trustees, and Professor Michael Sela, president of the institute (AP wirephoto, right). Mr. Carter noted he had just concluded talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and next week would meet Israeli Premier Menachem Begin, but he made no substantive comment on prospects for progress in the current Palestinian self-rule negotiations.



Liverpool's goalkeeper Ray Clemence leaps to tip the ball over the bar during an Arsenal attack in the F.A. cup semi-finals match between the clubs in Sheffield, England, Saturday. Liverpool fullback Neal (No 2) gives his goalkeeper cover in the net. Winner of the tie will meet the winner of the Everton vs. West Ham semi-final in the cup final at Wembley on May 10. See U.K. football roundup on page 5. (AP wirephoto)

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Jordan slams Israeli change in labour law

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, April 12—Jordan today rejected an amendment by Israel to the 1960 labour law as it is applied in the West Bank.

Labour Minister Omar Nabulsi told a press conference here that the recent amendment was illegal, repressive and a blatant violation of the freedom granted labour unions under Jordanian law.

Dr. Nabulsi said Israel has no right to amend or otherwise alter Jordanian law in the occupied territories. The order introducing the amendment, signed by the military commander of the West Bank, Gen. Benjamin Ben Eliezer, on Feb. 20 but made public only a few days ago, constitutes a serious precedent, he said. So far Israel has violated or disregarded Jordanian law in the occupied West Bank; but this is the first time that Israel has tampered with the law itself.

The change allows the officer in charge of labour affairs in the military government of the West Bank to remove union officials from their posts at his own discretion if he is satisfied they fail to satisfy conditions set out in the amendment.

It also empowers him to veto candidates for labour or professional union offices and retroactively renders all union actions or decisions in which such a person participated null and void.

Furthermore, the amendment introduces two references to Israel in a Jordanian law, and makes rulings by Israeli courts a valid cause for dismissing officials of West Bank unions.

Dr. Nabulsi said the law empowers Israel to prevent nationalist Arabs from seeking union office. It is a bid to deprive Arabs under occupation from electing leaders who oppose Israel's policies and who are aware of the dangers of such policies, even if such people are running for a non-political office. It is a blatant encroachment by Israel on internal union activities which are not political *per se*, Dr. Nabulsi said.

He noted that Israel is trying to swallow up the occupied territories, and has taken this action at a moment of its own choosing. It is worried about nationalist Palestinian leaders at a moment when the autonomy talks are at an

impasse. At the same time, it is trying to establish its right to tamper with the law of the land and make it subject to Israeli whims.

The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions also issued a condemnation of Israel's amendment today.

The President of the federation, Mr. Shaker Majali, described the Israeli measure as direct interference in the freedoms of labour unions and another indication of Israel's racial practices that have been condemned by international resolutions.

This measure is considered yet another step towards annexing Arab territories and imposing the so-called "autonomy" plan, Mr. Majali said.

He said the federation, which strongly denounces such interference, appeals to international and Arab organisations to intervene, to stop the Israeli measure and support Arab labourers in the occupied Arab territories.

Dr. Nabulsi told the press: "Israel, with its amendment of this article, has committed a flagrant violation of the established principles of international law which are a common denominator of international conventions, and which have been endorsed by international agreements, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Hague Conventions pertaining to the authority and prerogatives of the occupying power. These conventions state that the occupying power should honour the laws in force in the occupied territory, and do not give it the right to terminate these laws, amend them or substitute other laws in their place."

"These agreements also forbid the occupying power from tampering with the civil laws in force or with judicial bodies in the occupied territory, which should continue to function and issue verdicts as though there were no occupation."

These agreements are based on the fact that occupation does not abolish the sovereign state's rights and laws in its territory which is under occupation, the minister added. The occupying power is but a temporary administration, whose presence does not annul valid laws and regulations that existed before the occupation.

Dr. Nabulsi went on: "By adopting such measures, the Israeli authorities have flag-

rantly and defiantly violated the resolutions of the United Nations and its specialised agencies, which call for the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories, and the termination of the occupation, and state the inadmissibility both of annexation of territory by force and of all measures undertaken by the Israeli authorities to alter the character of the occupied Arab territories."

"In the light of the above, I would like to point out the following:

"1. The Israeli military governor's order amending article No. 83 of the Jordanian labour law No. 21 of 1960 which was in force in illegal. The amendment constitutes a flagrant violation of Jordan's right to legislate and an encroachment on its rights to enact, amend, suspend or abrogate laws, rules and legislation."

"2. The Israeli measure is a flagrant violation of labour union rights and freedoms, and a blatant interference in their freedom of action and in their internal affairs, which are not of a political nature."

"This measure contradicts

international labour agreements which were passed by the International Labour Organisation's conferences, giving protection to labour union rights and freedoms and prohibiting interference in their internal affairs. These agreements have been endorsed by Israel, which claims it is legally and morally committed to them..."

"3. Through this illegitimate amendment, the Israeli authorities aim at:

"a) Tightening the noose around national labour union activities in the occupied West Bank, forbidding patriotic Arab labourers there from organising themselves within national trade unions and preventing them from being elected to the administrative committees of labour and professional unions. This measure lays the ground for isolating the labour force in the occupied Arab territories from its national leadership with a view to emptying the occupied Arab territories of their labour forces in pursuit of Israel's policy of Judaizing and settling Arab land."

"b) Empowering the so-called Israeli labour officer to interfere in the affairs of Arab labour

unions, especially in the election of their administrative committees, and to withdraw the membership of unionists, to strike off the names of candidates not in favour with the Israeli authorities because of their nationalist and patriotic stands and their defence of the causes of Arab labour."

The measure is also aimed at rescinding the resolutions of the administrative committees of unions which fail to win the favour of the Israeli occupation authorities."

"c) The Israeli military order mentions the name 'Israel', which implies that the occupation authorities have the intention of pursuing their expansionist plans by Judaizing the West Bank, linking it with the Zionist entity and eventually annexing and swallowing up the territory."

"The Israeli measure constitutes an act of repression exercised by the Israeli occupation authority and is aimed at tightening Israel's grip on the occupied West Bank and the other occupied Arab territories, with the purpose of consolidating the full occupation imposed by armed aggression since 1967..."

"The Israeli act further val-

idates resolution No. 242 of the International Conference in 1974, which condemned Israel's violation of labour union rights and its policy of discrimination and segregation in Palestine and the occupied territories."

"This ministry, which is concerned with applying Jordanian labour law and up Israel's unjust laws against Arab labourers, will contact the International Labour Organisation and the Arab Organisation for Economic Co-operation in the Middle East to urge them to intervene immediately to declare the Israeli order illegal and the article 83 of the labour law which is in force in the occupied West Bank and void, as this measure is a grave violation of the laws, conventions, and resolutions of the International Labour Organisation. We will take the appropriate steps through contacts with the International Labour Organisation during the ILO session in Geneva this year."

Boat people

THE UNITED STATES has found a somewhat unlikely supporter of its campaign for a boycott of next summer's Moscow Olympics in protest at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The latest country to announce that it will not be sending a team to Moscow is the Islamic Republic of Iran -- the same country against which President Carter is also trying to spark an economic boycott, in protest against the five-month-old captivity of 50 American hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

All that this rather absurd development suggests to us is that the use of boycotts in this day and age may become either too dangerous a diplomatic weapon, or too meaningless a diplomatic exercise, to have any effect.

Iran's decision to boycott the Olympics -- for the reason that "our Muslim brothers are being slaughtered by Russian troops in Afghanistan" -- can be of little consolation to Washington even though those are precisely the sentiments the U.S. has been trying to stir up among Islamic and other Third World countries as the supposed rationale for their sought-after boycott participation. For the Iranian boycott of Moscow, far from playing into President Carter's hands, in fact only serves to deprecate the boycott device, coming as it does from a country which is itself threatened with economic and diplomatic ostracism.

In both cases, questions of legality are at stake: the "legality" of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan (supposedly at the request of a leader who was summarily liquidated at the outset of the intervention, and supposedly to protect the sovereignty of a people who subsequently have seemed rather more disposed to repelling the interventionist force); and the "legality" of the holding of diplomatic personnel as hostages in a foreign embassy with the apparent collusion of the host government.

On the other side of these "legalities", however, are the rights of a country like Afghanistan to call on its superpower ally for help in a perceived national emergency, and the claims of the Iranian people and government against the former Shah. These, too, are legalistic questions.

So we cannot help but feel that Mr. Carter is pushing his boat out just a bit far in his determination to "punish" the Soviets and Iranians for what he perceives as violations of international law and morality. Even his NATO and other allies appear reluctant to crowd into that boat with him.

And we can only wonder what the American reaction would be if, for example, the Arabs finally decided unequivocally to use their own boycott weapon -- an oil embargo -- to press their conviction that the Israeli occupation of Palestine, or the annexation of Jerusalem, or the building of settlements or the denial of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, or what have you, are demonstrable violations of international law and morality (as indeed they are regarded by the majority of the world community)? We expect we would soon find the U.S. calling for enactment of a boycott non-proliferation treaty.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAI: In an open and frank dialogue with the press broadcast on television Friday night, the Prime Minister, Shari' Abdul Hamid Sharaf, answered questions raised about the most delicate issues that concern Jordanian citizens and the entire country. Not one sensitive issue was omitted from the discussion, which indicates a respect for the citizen's right to find an answer to his question.

The prime minister was able to make it clear that there is no contradiction between a free economy and social justice, just as there is no contradiction between encouraging production and rationalising consumption.

Shari' Abdul Hamid also said that our bitter experience with political parties doesn't prevent us from working to arrive at other, non-parliamentary, forms of government which would suit our situation and allow for participation and expression of responsible points of view.

The prime minister emphasised Jordan's firm and honorable position with regard to our people in the occupied territories, which position must be used in our supporting and strengthening their steadfastness by all possible means until they regain their freedom.

The dialogue constitutes a new evidence that the "unity of responsibility" is not a mere slogan, or wishful thinking, but rather a practice. AL WAKEEL: The prime minister's meeting with the local press constitutes another step in the campaign led by Shari' Abdul Hamid since he assumed office to change our attitude to our present and future, and to our duty towards our homeland and the future of the next generation. It is a campaign worthy of a response, and support from all people.

A country like Jordan, with limited resources and huge responsibilities, cannot continue with its phoney affluence for good. It cannot continue depending on others' aid without endangering its independence and its very existence.

Those who do not believe what we say should read the study presented by the Statistics Department during the seminar on the Rationalisation of Consumption which was held recently at the University of Jordan. The study showed that consumption increased from JD 281 million in 1975 to JD 521 million in 1978. The increase is 84 per cent in three years, which is more than eight times the population growth during the same period.

We will not go into the details of the prime minister's answers, which covered most domestic and external issues. But it is sufficient to say that this country should not view with scorn the warnings of the prime minister.

Every individual should from now on consider himself a soldier in the battle of austerity: should combat excessive expenditure and increase production. The government should immediately start enacting legislation which can achieve the goals it has put forward.

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Chicago demo supports Abu 'Ein

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, April 12 (R) -- About 40 people, mostly Palestinians, yesterday demonstrated outside the federal court building here to protest against the extradition to Israel of Mr. Ziad Abu 'Ein, now on a hunger strike in a Chicago prison.

A U.S. federal court ordered Mr. Abu 'Ein, 20, extradited to face charges of planting a bomb that exploded in a marketplace in the Israeli resort of Tiberias last May on the strength of a signed confession by a Palestinian prisoner which has been repudiated.

The extradition has been delayed pending an appeal. One of the demonstrators was Ziad's brother-in-law, Mr. Ahmad Yusef. He said Ziad, who started the hunger strike two weeks ago, was taking only liquids and getting weaker.

But he was determined to carry on with the hunger strike because he would rather die in a U.S. jail than be sent to Israel to be tortured, Mr. Yusef added.

With tunnel in operation

Interchange nears completion

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, April 12 -- Two years and nearly two million dinars after construction work began, the end is in sight for the long-overdue completion of Shmeisani Interchange, now set for early May.

Amman drivers are already enjoying the novelty of passing through the city's first tunnel on their way between the Ministry of Interior roundabout and Third Circle. There is the additional fascination of seeing everything change colour under the amber glow cast by the sodium lamps which line the roof of the 280-metre, four-lane tunnel. The sodium lamps inside the tunnel and at the entrance and exit are a standard feature of interchanges throughout the world and serve as a warning to drivers especially in fog, that they should approach with caution.

Such care is particularly necessary at the moment at Shmeisani since, despite the blaze of light provided by more than a hundred sodium and mercury lamps -- which gives the complex a surrealistic look at night as one comes from the gloom of neighbouring streets -- there are as yet no road signs or traffic lights.

These finishing touches are expected to take three to four weeks, along with asphaltting the road running in front of the intelligence building that will carry traffic between Abdullah and the Ministry of Interior roundabout. The four-lane road which passes under the bridge and will carry traffic passing between Shmeisani and the Third Circle is finished, but cannot be opened before the lights are installed.

The traffic lights will be the first of their kind in Jordan. Electronic vehicle-actuated and pedestrian push-button lights -- 20 sets in all -- are now being erected under

the supervision of the Italian firm. The third major interchange, along with underpasses, is the one to accommodate a between the Ministry and Fourth Circle. Situated on Fourth Circle (11 street) is currently excavations for an interchange. The incessant flow reduced the amount accomplished on the per cent of what it been in normal we the contractors took Times today. Work Saqr road was from tual standstill by law damaged the retaining tunnel. This second backfill of August, expected to be finish of July.

Haya Centre shows work of children, G

By Fawzia Mai Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 12 -- Two exhibitions -- a children's painting exhibition and one of 150 reproductions of Goya works -- were opened at the Haya Arts Centre today by the Minister of Culture and Youth, Mr. Taher Hikmat.

The former exhibition is being put on by the Haya Arts Centre in order to "encourage" the three children, all members of the Haya Centre, who won prizes at the Shaker International Children's Competition last year.

Nasri Ghaib, 14, has 19 works on show, mostly oil paintings, but including also two watercolours and one mosaic paper collage work. Nasri is clearly still searching for an identity, an shown by the variety of styles he displays. A good number of his paintings are "copies" of post-cards, either photographs of His Majesty King Hussein or famous masterpieces (by Claude Monet).

But, as Nasri explains, "they are not really copies. I change the style, the colours, the objects into the way I like them better." What he means is simply that copying helps him understand painting and learn principles, as well as discovering his own style.

Eight of these paintings are "truly his." The latest, painted only last month, depicts a *souq* in Jerusalem. At first sight, the painting definitely shows a certain amount of maturity, despite the technical mistakes that appear on closer inspection. The people look intrinsically Arab and display movement, and there are no blunders in colouring or composition that insult the eye. One may even be charmed by the bits of skill inadvertently popping up in the vegetables on sale and the back view of a young boy.

Another interesting style is Nasri's exploration of impressionism, culminating in a "Spring" and an "Autumn" though the latter offers a more admirable unity of colour through a beautiful mixture of dark reds. "The Creature" is the name Nasri gives to an abstract and colourful composition with three intermingling hideous masks at its centre. He offered no further comment, and appropriately so: abstracts are always better understood by the viewer. Interestingly enough, one will find here and there shapes strangely reminiscent

of Matisse and Picasso. Christine Nasr, 15, a young girl bubbling with life, is a student at the National Orthodox School, she seems to know that she wants and how she wants to paint. Her paintings are larger than life, stuffed with multiple colours, filled with objects, people and life.

Her abundant energy is poured into these large canvases. A particularly large one is filled with yellow heads wearing pointed hats. "This is Cambodia," she explains. "I saw a documentary on television about it. These are the people fleeing from their homes. Here is the food donated, and you see here the people rushing and grabbing it. Up there is a bomb exploding."

Besides expressing her reaction to horrors in the news, Christine expresses many different emotions, as one may see by a small but endearing dark blue-green scene which, upon explanation, turned out to be a representation of the East and West Banks of Jordan, with a bedouin woman in the foreground shouldering it all.

Another expressive and energetic painting in outline, is that of two persons sitting on garden chairs at a garden table on a beautiful rosy background. Christine recognises that "I have two types of painting." The grand multi-coloured detailed ones and the quickly executed ones. What she may not recognise is that her impulses and feelings are much better expressed in the "rushed" paintings.

Shurug Hamdan, 15, is a neat, well-behaved child with the look of a grown-up. Her paintings are fine works of art, neatly done, well-outlined and pervaded by a mysterious breath-taking sense of colour. Her work includes one oil painting, the only huge item, depicting an Arabic pitcher and two cups made of copper whose texture of copper seems to invite one to touch them. Two lovely glass works -- a painted bowl and bottle -- are also very attractive.

Among the watercolours, Shurug unhesitatingly points out her favourite, "The Sea" -- a portrayal of a surfer lost among huge waves neatly delineated by angular lines and zigzags and coloured with various blends of blue and green. Equally decorative is a mosque silhouetted against a rainbow-like sunset with ribbons

of colour fading out from red to dark purple, and standing on ground streaked with shades of brown.

No doubt, in Shurug the Shaker competition has uncovered a budding artist who will certainly make herself heard again. Shurug studies at Ibn Al Amd, a government school.

A very different sort of exhibition was opened in the music hall of the Haya Arts Centre. Under the patronage of both the Haya Centre and the Spanish Cultural Centre, this travelling exhibition introduces Goya and his work with 125 reproductions of etchings and drawings and 25 reproductions of all paintings, together with a few pages of background information on Goya in Arabic.

The 25 oils, grouped in a more or less chronological order, are fairly representative milestones of Goya's work and its evolution during his life. They include early works, still light-hearted and breathing freshness and love of nature: post-1792 paintings, which follow an illness that left him deaf acquired freer expression, more criticism and more imagination; paintings from the Napoleonic era which depict the horrors of war; and the very last paintings already overshadowed by the spectre of death -- nightmarishly ugly beings with white eyes peering out of their skulls.

Among the more well-known

Goyas were "The 1 and "The Clothed versions of the portrait lady on a couch" of May 1808: The Defenders of Madrid. The latter, depicting a group of French soldiers.

Among the etchings, the famous Los Caprichos, 80 etchings attacking abuses around 1799 original cartoon style highly entertaining, depicting young girls, some plump men and two old women in background.

Others severely pious, such as "What the caricature of a being haggled over and offered to an, backed and bowled while a few lesser people their eyes."

While the exhibition minimal information, it does contain a few facts about Goya's life, of his own life that defined the subjects his paintings and his unique occasion to set self with the work of the most characteristic painters Spain has whose revolutionary inspired many of the later movements in art.

Arab League team comes here on geological map

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, April 12 -- Representatives of six Arab League organisations opened a three-day meeting here today to organise coordination for preparing a geological map of mineral resources in the Arab world.

Efforts have been made for several years to draw up such a comprehensive map of the Arab World's mineral resources, but nothing has been accomplished to date. However, the meeting starting on Saturday is the most assertive effort to make progress on the map, a reliable source told the Jordan Times yesterday.

The meeting is sponsored by the Council of Arab Economists who moved its office Cairo shortly after the Egyptian-Israeli last year. Preparations for the Arab League map of the Arab World is a simple task, if the organisers are not on a natural resources of the Arab states.

"It's not such a simple task," said a source. "If the right people could be done in a month." The map is a natural resource of the Arab countries.

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.

Jordan's record-breaking rains boost crops, but hinder farm work

By Ron Cathell
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, April 12 -- Although rainfall in Jordan last winter broke records, it may have been too much of a good thing.

In terms of water supply, Jordan never been so well off in its history. The King Talal filled up for the first time and rained full, underground reserves are being replenished and springs, including those that dried up during the five-year drought, are gushing once again. But in terms of agriculture the explicable superabundance of rain actually hindered many farmers from planting crops and taping the full potential from the land, according to the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Hassan Gharaybeh.

"Many of the higher altitude (rain-fed) areas for cereal crops received too much rain and the farmers were unable to plant," Mr. Gharaybeh told the Jordan Times. He explained that there is more than three or four days between rain showers to sow the farmers enough time to prepare the soil, sow and then the seeds before rain washes them away. Farmers in some areas were unable to do this, because storms came too frequently -- often as every third or fourth

similar conditions prevailed in rural parts of the Jordan Valley. So much rain in the Jordan Valley delayed the sowing of some crops and made work very difficult," Mr. Gharaybeh said. "But despite delayed sowing in Jordan Valley and no planting in some hilly regions, Jordan's yield this year promises to be all records. And even this is too much of a good thing. We expect this will be a record," the under-secretary said. "This may cause some difficulties. There will be over-irrigation of summer vegetables and in other Arab countries, as Syria.

This will make for stiff competition in our price structure. I think the prices here will come in and we'll be able to export them, but some produce will be sold simply because we didn't get it to market." The Jordan Valley's first automated packing centre is scheduled to open this week, and is expected to relieve the overburdened manual system of sorting, packing and loading summer vegetables, such as tomatoes and cucumbers. This will ensure that the vegetables get to market before they spoil, but it may not be sufficient to handle the expected bumper crops this season. Two new packing centres are scheduled to start operation by the end of the year.

Mr. Gharaybeh anticipates a good yield this year from the Jordan Valley because full irrigation in all areas was made possible in the season, soon after the King Talal filled up as a result of the first big rainstorm in winter. In the previous season irrigation had to be carried out in stages, and several areas went dry because water reserves were insufficient. The under-secretary is also concerned about the high yield of winter crops in rainfed areas. "We will have greater areas under winter vegetables. I just hope we will be able to market them. Production will be high, there should be a keenly developed policy for organising the marketing of these summer vegetables," he said.

ruit trees will also have an optional season, but it is Jordan's cereal crops that will benefit most from the record rainfall. Despite the fact that there was too much rain in some areas for sowing, much more cultivable area gained because of the rain that was lost. Because of the soil saturation, the land that was planted yielded more than 10 times the amount of grain produced last year.

Last year's wheat yield was 100 tonnes, while that of barley was 3,500 tonnes. But this year the Ministry of Agriculture expects at least 200,000 tonnes of wheat and 50,000 tonnes of barley. The average yield expected for a dunum this year is 100 tonnes, "and many areas

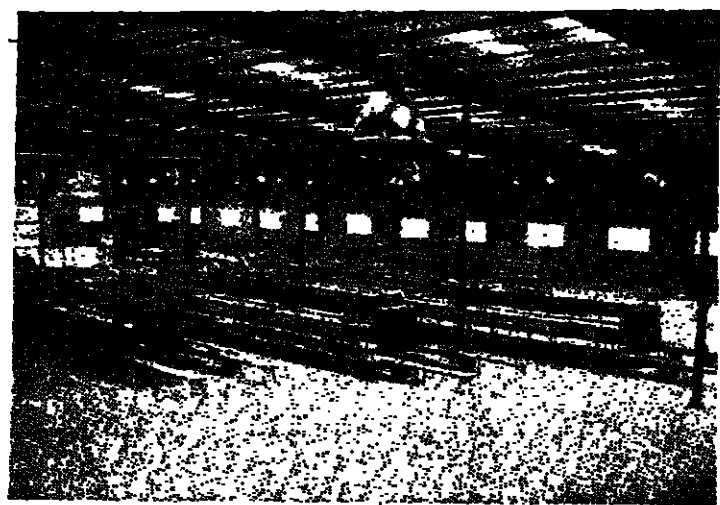
will have more than this," Mr. Gharaybeh said. "Three hundred kilograms a dunum is possible in some areas, for example south-west of Amman, or around Karak and Irbid."

Last year's wheat yield averaged only 10 kilograms a dunum.

For Jordan, the bumper cereal crop means that the country will have to import only about half as much wheat this year as last year, Mr. Gharaybeh said.

The biggest factor in the high yield is the added amount of land made arable by the far-reaching rainfall. "Normally, cereal crops cover about three million dunums," Mr. Gharaybeh said. "But because of the exceptional rain this year farmers have planted in areas that normally receive less than 250 millimetres of rain. My estimation, from reports and visits to the area (the fringes of the desert), would be that the amount of added cultivable land is one million dunums."

This figure is roughly supported by the Department of Meteorology. Its director, Dr. Ali Abandah, calculates that an additional 1.4 million dunums of arable land was made available to farmers this



The Jordan Valley's first marketing and automatic packing centre near Deir Alla, which starts operating this week, will aid farmers in marketing produce before it spoils.

year by the rain. He determined this through simple arithmetic.

"The desert road from Mafrag to Aqaba roughly divides arable land from desert land," Dr. Abandah said. But this season the rain invaded the desert about 30 to 40 kilometres to the east of the road," he said, adding that this amount multiplied by Jordan's length (400 kilometres) results in an area of 1.4 million dunums. "This land is now able to produce wheat, barley and good grass for grazing livestock," he said, pointing to the lush grass-covered hills around Amman airport.

Jordan has never had so much rain since it began keeping reliable records in 1923. So far, Amman airport has received 500 mm of rain, or 182 per cent of its average of 274 mm.

"During the last 60 years we've had three years that were considered good seasons. For example 1944-45 was a good season, as were 1966-67 and 1973-74. But this season far exceeds all these," Dr. Abandah said.

The northern and hilly regions of Jordan had the greatest jumps in rainfall. Irbid received 711 mm compared to its average of 448 mm. Mafrag received 289 mm, exactly twice its average. And it is not even known how much Ajloun and Salt have received. Their annual average is 630 mm, but this season alone they have received about 900 mm so far. The Department of Meteorology is unable to get an exact figure because there was between one and two metres of snow in these areas and the department is not equipped to measure the amount of water in snow over one metre deep.

Only Aqaba and a few areas to the far east of Jordan received less rain this year than their average. Aqaba's average is 38 mm; this season it received only 8 mm. "This (the entire yearly average) could come in one shower," Dr. Abandah said.

The average rainfall in the north of the Jordan Valley is 360 mm, but this season it received 590 mm. The middle region of the valley received 460 mm compared to its average of 270 mm, and the southern region had 250 mm this season, well above its 150 mm average.

Unfortunately, most of the huge amount of rain that fell in Jordan was lost. Except for the King Talal Dam and half a dozen small dams, there was nothing to stop or trap the water, so most of it ran down streets, wadis and streams into the Dead Sea. Because so many of the rainstorms last season were intense and quick, the earth didn't have the best opportunity to soak up the precious moisture.

"There was a huge runoff of water because the intensity (of rainfall) in some instances was very high," Dr. Abandah said. "For the first time in 20 years the level of the Dead Sea increased the equivalent of 800 million cubic metres."

Amman requires 50 million cubic metres of water to be comfortable for a full year. Last year, the worst in the five-year drought, Amman managed to get by with only 24 million cubic metres of water, according to the Water Supply Corporation (WSC).

The huge runoff of water means several places in Jordan, including Amman, will continue to have some water shortages this summer, but not as bad as last summer.

The Azraq pipeline project was originally scheduled for completion this June, but that deadline has been moved back at least one month. It is to supply the Amman region with about 9 million cubic metres a year.

Amman gets all of its domestic water from springs at Wadi Seer and Ras Al Ain, and from a string of wells between Amman and Zarqa. These sources are now running at their maximum, so they are expected to produce more than last year's 24 million cubic metres.

Another project will ensure water supply to the southern region. A pipeline is to be laid between the springs at Suwaga down to reservoirs at Qastal. The WSC is now seeking contractors for the project.

Freak weather conditions

Jordan's water supply got a badly needed transfusion from the record rainfall, but there have been no clues to explain the sudden change in climatic conditions that caused last winter's exceptional rainfall. "You can't explain why last year was the worst and this year was the best," Dr. Abandah said.

Not only is the amount of rain unusual, but so is the frequency of storms. "It's normal to have rain during the months December, January, February and March. But to have rain, to have a new depression, every three or four days is very unusual," Dr. Abandah said.

The only possible explanation Dr. Abandah suggests is the growing influence of man on world environment and climate. This was widely discussed at last month's conference of the World Meteorological Organisation in Geneva.

"There is an indication that there has been a sudden variability of world climate," Dr. Abandah said. "They think this recent extreme variability is due to man interfering in the environment. The increased ratio of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere, they believe, is disrupting the natural heating of the atmosphere. It's the burning of hydrocarbons, such as petrol in cars and factories, that produces the carbon dioxide."

According to the World Meteorological Organisation, the global atmosphere now contains nearly 15 per cent more carbon dioxide than it did before the industrial revolution began in the eighteenth century. Scientists say this gas is "transparent" to the incoming solar radiation, so it does not affect solar heating of the atmosphere. But it is not transparent to re-radiated heat emitted from the earth itself. The result is a "greenhouse" effect, whereby heat does not escape. This, scientists believe, could cause a slight warming of the atmosphere by the year 2000, if the current rate of carbon dioxide release continues.

Global atmospheric warming could be an explanation for the recent extreme variability indications of severe climatic changes, including the cold waves that hit Brazil in 1975 and badly damaged coffee crops, the 1977-78 winter in the United States that was the worst in the country's 200-year history, the 1976 drought that swept across Europe and the 1968-73 drought that devastated the Sahel region of Africa.

Whatever explanations scientists support today, the fact remains that Jordan was blessed with badly needed rainfall that will be beneficial during the next year or two. But if the scientists are right, the weather could easily change radically again, and Jordan could be dealt another drought, or another deluge.

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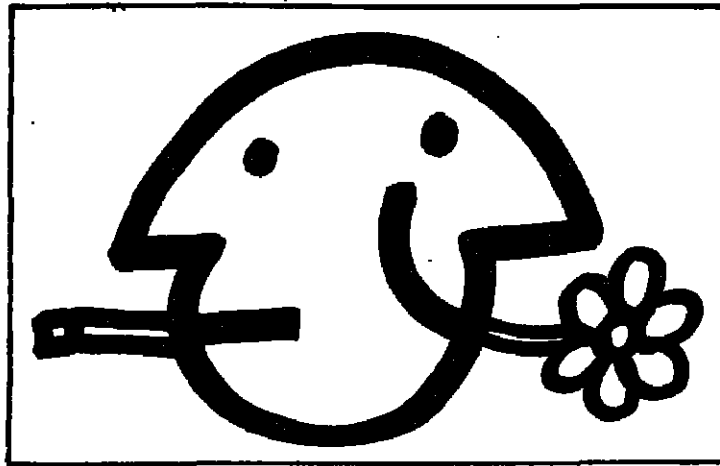
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Jordanians smoke 100 packets/year



"Smoking or health -- it's your choice" is the slogan of the World Health Organisation's anti-smoking campaign for 1980. The logo of the campaign, above, was drawn by a child.

By Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

AMMAN, April 12 -- It would not be of much use to develop low tar and nicotine cigarettes in Jordan, according to Minister of Health Dr. Malhas.

"The ill effects of tar and nicotine would still be there. One just has to smoke more of them to get the same amount of ill effects and poisons as in regular cigarettes. The development of low tar and nicotine cigarettes would not be of much use. The majority of smokers keep increasing their intake. Once you have started smoking it is like sinking into quicksand. Either you smoke or you don't smoke," he told the Jordan Times on the occasion of anti-smoking week here.

Jordanians are heavy smokers. Per capita consumption of cigarettes among those over age 15 is about 100 packets a year. This figure is based on the official sales of 118 million packets of cigarettes (2,360 million individual cigarettes) here in 1979. It does not include cigarettes that are smuggled into the country, the minister said.

Although there are no figures available on the number of smokers here, he said there has definitely been an increase in cigarette sales. He also feels there has been an increase in the number of women smoking as they have begun to adopt "features" of the so-called "civilised look." He particularly warned against pregnant women smoking, because of the adverse effects it has on the development of the foetus and its weight at birth.

The World Health Organisation

has declared 1980 the year for an intensive international anti-smoking campaign. April 7 was chosen as a World Health Day to point out the ill effects smoking has on both health and environment.

At a meeting of the council of Arab health ministers in Tunis this February, a resolution was passed to prohibit the import of cigarettes or tobacco containing more than 15 milligrammes of tar and one milligramme of nicotine in each cigarette or amount of tobacco equivalent to one cigarette.

Another step (pending cabinet approval) the ministry is taking is to put out a directive ordering that all packages of cigarettes and tobacco bear a sign in large red letters to the effect that smoking is a major cause of cancer and heart, lung and vascular diseases. The tobacco companies will be given six months to implement the order, which goes beyond the current warning on packets stating that cigarettes are hazardous to one's health.

The ministry has also proposed putting a tax of five or ten fils on each packet of cigarettes of cigarettes or tobacco. Proceeds would go to a fund at the ministry to improve health and environment.

This week a spokesman from the ministry appeared on television describing the ill effects of tobacco, and the ministry is organising a series of half-hour educational programmes on smoking.

Dr. Malhas believes that Jordanians are not well informed on the dangers of smoking and that those who are, are sceptical. They always say they know people who have smoked heavily for

years who are perfectly healthy, and know others who have never smoked who have cancer.

"There are no quick and easy ways of convincing people smoking is hazardous to your health -- education is a slow and a painful process." He described the unwillingness to give up smoking despite the evidence against it as "difficult to believe and contradictory, but probably part of human nature." He is not for the enforced prohibition of cigarettes; rather he believes in an educational campaign fought on two fronts.

One front is to "show people how to stay well and help them to do so, so they can enjoy life the way the Almighty wanted them to." He explained that the ministry feels it is trying not so much to "save people from cancer and death -- after all we all die in the end -- but to save them from suffering."

"This is the most important aspect. A smoker afflicted with a simple cold really suffers. A body reaction that would pass unnoticed in a non-smoker can become an emergency in a heavy smoker. An unbiased and objective observer can see that a smoker coughs, breaths and sleeps differently. Bronchitis and emphysema, in addition to colds and other simple ailments, make them miserable."

The other front will be to emphasise the right of non-smokers who suffer when they are exposed to the "environment of a smoke-filled room." Dr. Malhas would like to see the ordinances forbidding smoking in cinemas and buses extended to include public places such as restaurants. Possibly smoking and non-smoking sections could be worked out as is already done in airplanes.

The minister has been struck by the number of people who view restrictions on smoking as an attack on their personal freedom.

"We are not trying to impinge on the freedom of the individual. We think of a cigarette as a revolver an individual is using to commit suicide. All we ask is that he shoot straight at himself and not spread the shots around. The immediate dangers of smoking around others are not quite as bad as that, but in the long run they are."

The minister is optimistic that with a persistent and continuous effort, an anti-smoking campaign will succeed here. The ministry will consider mounting an advertising campaign, asking that cigarettes not be sold at the airport or on airplanes and perhaps developing laws forbidding the sale of cigarettes to minors. "Anything that makes it more difficult to get hold of a cigarette is good," he said.

He also believes that the effort should not take place simply at a ministerial level, but at a national one that would include other government agencies, voluntary organisations and the public at large.

Dr. Malhas himself smoked for 17 years. "The first time I read anything about the hazards of smoking was when I was a child. It was in a German book translated into Arabic called 'The Dangers of Smoking.' It was printed in 1936," he recalled.

Nonetheless, he started smoking. "As a doctor I learned smoking was hazardous, but there was no definite proof. I stopped in 1964 when the U.S. Surgeon General announced hard evidence that smoking and cancer were related. In that year the cigarette business in the U.S. was worth \$8 million -- it was big enough to press the government with claims for compensation. For me, the most convincing evidence for quitting smoking came when these big companies did not fight the government, but instead meekly followed suit."

Are you a smoker?

According to doctors, if you smoke:

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- You almost double your chances of suffering from blood and breathing problems.
- You are twice as likely to develop ulcers.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	2000	2,460	2,460	2,460
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	600	13,000	12,500	12,500
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	23,425	1,520	1,470	1,500
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	1,250	1,930	1,920	1,930
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	145	2,210	2,180	2,210
Petra Bank	JD 10,000	300	15,500	15,500	15,500
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	200	14,250	14,250	14,250
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	1,850	1,540	1,520	1,540
Calro-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	700	12,900	12,800	12,900
Dar Al Sha'ab	JD 1,000	3,425	1,050	1,030	1,030
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	1,662	3,300	3,300	3,300
Arab International Hotel Co.	JD 1,000	220	1,010	1,010	1,010
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	2,981	2,000	2,000	2,000
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	90	19,250	19,000	19,250
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1,000	1,250	1,250	1,250
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	1,550	0,930	0,930	0,930
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	3083	3,750	3,650	3,650
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	3,000	2,550	2,550	2,550
Jordan Eagle Insurance Co.	JD 10,000	100	11,000	11,000	11,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	794	9,850	9,840	9,840
National Steel Industry	JD 10,000	300	14,800	14,700	14,800

Total Volume Traded on Saturday, April 12, 1980:

JD 119,134

Total number of shares traded: 47,675

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1986	JD 5,000	189	962	5,100	5,075
1988	JD 10,000	35	357	10,200	10,200
1989	JD 10,000	330	3,300	10,000	10,000

Total Volume Traded Saturday, April 12, 1980:

JD 4,619

Total number of bonds traded: 554

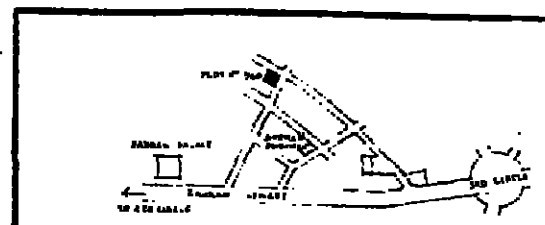
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Jeans UFO JD 4,000
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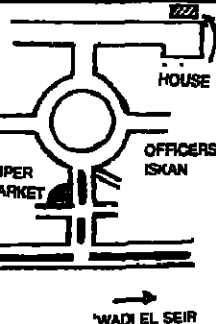
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Economic News Briefs

'1960 births affect 1990 economy'

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—As dismal as the economic climate may be at the start of the 1980s some Wall Street analysts believe there are forces already at work that could brighten it significantly as the decade passes. The source of their optimism is the changing shape of the population itself—specifically, a declining number of people reaching working age.

All through the 1970s, they note, millions of people born during the post-World War II baby boom reached maturity and sought jobs, putting heavy demands on the economy. The influx of women into the job market intensified the pressures. But because the number of births dropped off markedly by the early 1960s—a "baby bust" following the boom—those demands can be expected to ease in the decade ahead.

When the figures from this month's census are compiled, the Bureau of the Census has said it expects the 1980 population to amount to about 222 million. That would be 9 per cent more than in 1970, marking one of the smallest gains during any decade in the country's history.

At first blush, that may not sound like a very good portent for economic growth. After all, don't fewer births mean fewer new consumers of goods and services? It certainly hasn't been good news for one major industry—education.

But analysts at Argus Research Corp. see much that is favourable in the situation. The decline in the number of new first-time job-seekers may be of considerable help, they say, in efforts to bring inflation and interest rates down from their current historic peaks to more "normal" levels.

Hopes for at least some short-term relief from the interest rate spiral helped the stock market post a moderate gain in the past week. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 7.42 to 791.55.

The New York stock exchange composite index picked up 1.05 to 59.00, and the American stock exchange market value index climbed 10.29 to 247.30. Big board volume averaged 31.55 million shares a day, against 32.81 million the week before.

Japanese major port workers go on strike

TOKYO, April 12, (R)—Major Japanese ports were almost paralysed today as the 65,000-strong dockers union council called a 24-hour strike to press demands for 12 per cent wage increases, a union spokesman said. The strike followed a 48-hour stoppage by

the 28,000-strong all Japan dock workers union seeking similar rises.

They were a prelude to a two-day strike throughout the country from next Wednesday by Japanese public corporation workers to demand rises of about 10 per cent. Major private railway workers today formally decided to go ahead with a 48-hour strike on Wednesday and Thursday.

As part of the annual nationwide Shunto, or spring labour offensive, two unions of All Nippons Airways said they planned to strike on April 24.

Turkey devalues lira

ANKARA, April 12 (R)—Turkey, apparently heeding International Monetary Fund (IMF) recommendations aimed at securing western aid, devalued its lira against the major currencies by up to 5.3 per cent today. The dollar, to which the lira has been loosely pegged in recent years, was not included in the list and retains its value of 73.7 lira.

An IMF team is at present in Ankara studying Turkey's economic progress with a view to a projected new stand-by agreement for fresh credits. Turkish leaders have said they hope for a two or even three year stand-by accord, worth more than \$300 million a year.

In addition, they feel the IMF's opinion on the Turkish economy could influence the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which meets in Paris on Tuesday to pledge fresh aid to Turkey.

It was the fifth readjustment of the Turkish lira this year, most of them aimed at eliminating discrepancies in exchange rates between the lira and other currencies as the dollar gained in value.

The central bank had twice revalued the lira upwards against the West German mark and Swiss franc to cancel these differentials, but the revaluations were criticised by the IMF.

Spain's oil purchases from Iran drop

MADRID, April 12 (AP)—Spain's petroleum refineries association said today Iran was fourth among the 14 countries from which Spain purchased 8.5 million tons of crude oil in the first two months of this year.

Before the revolution that ousted the Shah, Iran was Spain's second largest supplier with around 10 million tons a year, or 20 per cent of its national needs.

Lebanese threaten to strike over inflation

BEIRUT—Lebanon lurches from disaster to disaster. It has always been something approaching a miracle that the country's economic life has survived in some shape, that people are still anxious to work and to produce, that appearance of orderliness, though is brittle. It may not last the month.

After demonstrations by housewives in Beirut against an inflation rate estimated at (but probably higher than) 25 per cent, the government, labour unions and employer's associations began talks in February. They were concerned with trying to help those on middle and low incomes, the ones the unions feel have suffered enough.

According to figures released last month by the country's trade union movement, prices in Lebanon have risen by more than 150 per cent since the unending civil war began five years ago. To cope with that increase, 155.1 per cent between the end of 1974 and the end of 1979, they want a 41.3 per cent increase in minimum wages. That would bring the monthly minimum to 791 lire, or \$240.

To back up the demand, the unions have threatened a general strike in the middle of this month if they are not given satisfaction. The unions will have no compromise, but the employers are arguing that they need political stability before they can grant any rises. The government, never the strongest, simply wants to reconcile the two groups to avoid chaos. To dampen that sort of panic,

the government in December decreed that as much competition as possible be encouraged, and that importers be given every assistance to flood the market with consumer goods. The unions did not consider that enough. Instead they proposed the familiar treatment of the social democratic left: fixing the prices of essential goods, reactivating cooperatives, raising wages, increasing family allowances, cutting school fees, rents, transport costs and medical charges, and reducing taxes as it has become "clear that labourers are the only people paying these taxes while rich merchants and businessmen are evading them."

The employers respond by pointing to the "enormous losses" the war has caused them, citing damage to the commercial area of Beirut, destruction to factories, emigration, increased foreign competition, imported inflation, higher transport and insurance costs and confidence being sapped by the present uncertainty.

Sympathising with both, the government blames the weakened performance of the economy on the presence of the illegal private ports, higher oil prices, a drop in gross domestic product, the emigration of the skilled pushing up wages in a tighter labour market, and militias demanding protection money from businesses.

Neither side seems prepared to compromise, and the government seems unable to force them. The future is worrying.

Hussein Dakroub
Saudi Business, April 11

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APR. 13, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to study your principles and precepts which could lead to more fulfilled existence. Take time to make plans that could give you more security in the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Attend services that can give you peace of mind. Then make confidential plans to gain your fondest aims. Be logical.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be more thoughtful of family members. Concentrate on how to be more productive in the future. Be more cheerful.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A time to meditate on philosophical matters and gain a better perspective on life. Express happiness with loved ones.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A day to make sure you are living according to your true beliefs. Strive for increased harmony at home.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Take time to study new way of gaining added abundance in the days ahead. Discuss new arrangements with family members.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Figure out a better way to achieve more success in the future. Be of great assistance to others and gain their goodwill.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Good day to show appreciation to others for past favors. Stop wasting time with one who is detrimental to your progress.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Put aside usual pursuit of the day and study new interests that could help you become more successful. Be practical.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Cooperate more with family members and have increased happiness. A tend to personal duties that must be done.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be sensible in handling important matters of communication. An intemperate prompting could be erroneous now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Fine day to plan how to operate more efficiently in the future. Strive for increased harmony at home. Express happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get out of that rut you are in and engage in progressive activities that can make your life richer. Study philosophical matters.

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Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

U.K. Football Roundup

LONDON, April 12 (R)—West Ham hit back to force a replay in their Football Association (FA) Cup semi-final against Everton, while Arsenal and Liverpool must also clash again after a goalless draw in today's other tie.

LONDON's West Ham, who drew 1-1 with Everton, trailed to a 40th minute penalty by Brian Kidd, but equalised through Stuart Pearson after 70 minutes. Everton went ahead from the spot kick after Alan Devonshire was ruled to have pushed Andy King. But penalty hero Kidd turned villain in the 62nd minute when he was sent off following a scuffle with Ray Stewart.

With Everton reduced to ten men, West Ham capitalised on the advantage by drawing level midway through the second half. Devonshire and Trevor Brooking made opening for Pearson to score.

The battle between cup holders Arsenal and Liverpool proved to be a predictably tight match. Few clear cut chances were created by either side, but the best feel to Arsenal late in the match when Brian Tullott hit the crossbar. Both semi-finalists replay next Wednesday.

In the English League First Division, second-placed Manchester United thrashed Tottenham 4-1 and moved to within two points of champions and leaders Liverpool, who have a game in hand. United were inspired by three goals from Andy Ritchie, who was making only his second full appearance of the season.

Ipswich, third, maintained their bid for a place in next season's European Football Union UEFA Cup when they beat Coventry 3-0, the goals coming in the first 30 minutes from Terry Butcher, Paul Mariner and Alan Brazil.

Ipswich are now unbeaten in their last 21 league matches. They are five points behind Liverpool but have played two matches more.

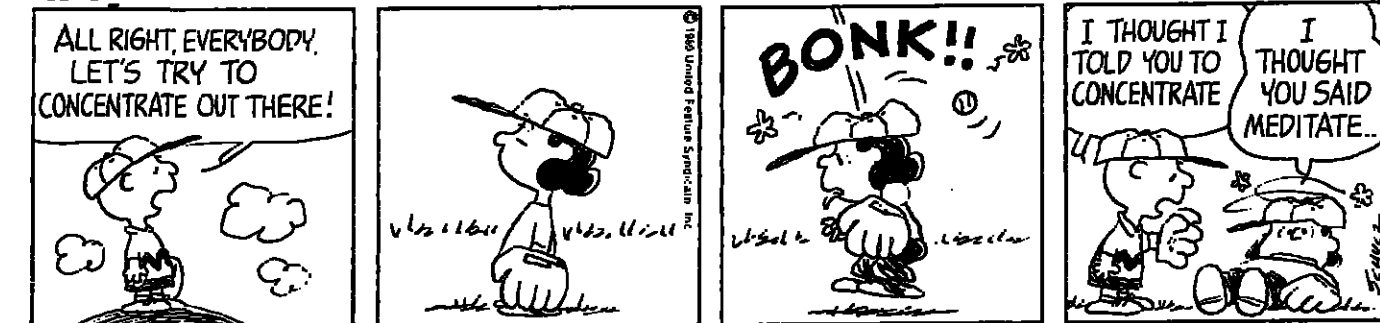
Southampton kept alive their outside hopes of qualifying for a UEFA place by recovering from a 1-0 deficit against Stoke to win 2-1.

Crystal Palace climbed from 12th to ninth position with a 1-0 win over Leeds, while Manchester City eased their relegation fears by beating Wolves 2-1.

Baseball Standings

National League					American League				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
EAST					EAST				
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	—	Milwaukee	1	0	1.000	—
Chicago	1	1	.500	½	Baltimore	1	1	.500	½
New York	1	1	.500	½	Detroit	1	1	.500	½
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	½	Toronto	1	1	.500	½
St. Louis	1	1	.500	½	Boston	0	1	.000	1
Montreal	0	1	.000	1	Cleveland	0	1	.000	1
					New York	0	2	.000	1½
WEST					WEST				
Cincinnati	2	0	1.000	—	Texas	2	0	1.000	—
Houston	2	0	1.000	—	California	1	0	1.000	½
San Diego	2	0	1.000	—	Chicago	1	1	.500	1
Atlanta	0	2	.000	1½	Kansas City	1	1	.500	1
Los Angeles	0	2	.000	1½	Minnesota	1	1	.500	1
San Francisco	0	2	.000	1½	Oakland	1	1	.500	1
					Seattle	1	1	.500	1
Friday's games					Friday's games				
Chicago 7, New York 5.					Chicago 8, Baltimore 4.				
Cincinnati 6, Atlanta 0, (6 innings, rain).					Boston at Milwaukee (Postponed, wet grounds).				
Philadelphia 6, Montreal 3.					Kansas City 4, Detroit 0.				
Houston 10, Los Angeles 6.					Texas 11, New York 7.				
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3.					California 10, Cleveland 2.				
San Diego 5, San Francisco 3.					Oakland 1, Minnesota 0.				
					Toronto 10, Seattle 7 (11 innings).				

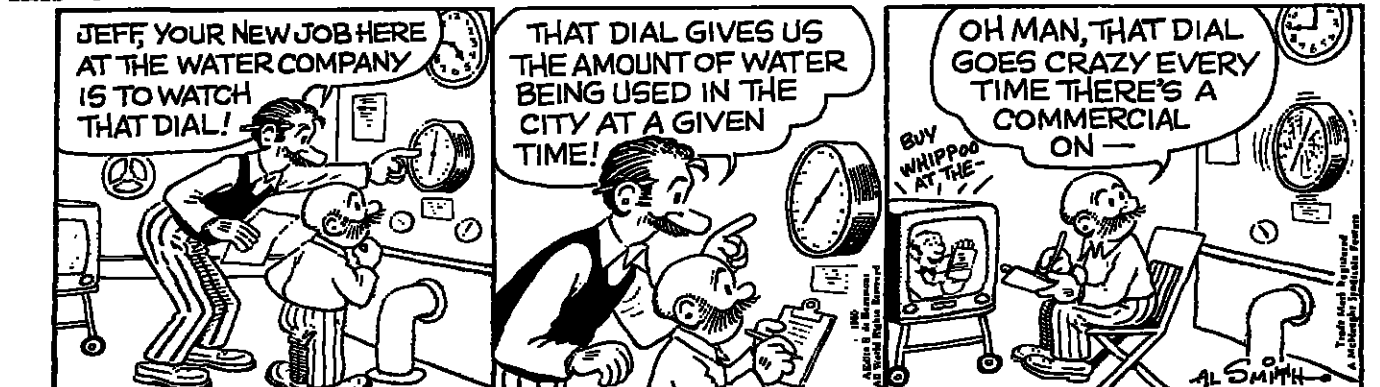
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Kuran
5:45 Cartoons (Love and the Pigeons)
6:10 Rainbow
6:25 Star Madsen
7:10 Local programme
9:00 News in Arabic
9:30 Arabic series
10:30 Vortex
10:30 Arabic series
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:30 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Enemy at the door
10:00 News in English
10:15 Tales of the unexpected

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:30 Telling Points
11:00 Sign off
12:00 Sign on and News Headlines
12:30 Radiotheque
13:00 News Summary
13:30 Radiotheque
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Movie
14:30 The World of Philip Markov
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Pedagogical Pop
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 30-Minute Theatre
17:30 Listener's Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Jazz Hour
19:00 News Bulletin
19:10 News Reports
19:30 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

7:55 Cairo (EA)
8:30 Jeddah

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Frankfurt
7:00 Agila
7:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
8:00 Beirut, Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
8:15 Cairo (EA)
8:25 Beirut (MEA)
8:30 Rome
11:30 Cairo
12:00 London
12:05 Riyadh (SDI)
14:00 Kuwait (KAC)
15:00 Jeddah (SDI)
15:25 London (BA)
16:10 Frankfurt
16:15 Cairo (EA)
16:25 Cairo (EA)
18:30 Beirut
20:00 Cairo
20:15 Bahrain, Doha
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok
20:45 Kuwait, Dhahran
21:15 Baghdad
21:30 Dubai, Muscat
21:30 Jeddah (IA)
23:55 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman:
Farouk Hiyat (54111)
Fouad Jib (256047/234)
Ibrahim
Adnan Al Naser (24151)
Zargah
Othman Al Rawas (829/82786)

ARRIVALS:

7:55 Cairo (EA)
8:30 Jeddah

PHARMACIES:

Amman:
Salam (367-81)
Jabal Amman (25404)
Adnan (25622)
Samer (36194)
Ibrahim
Maghazeh
Zargah
Jerr-Jam
TAXIS:
Jerusalem (36655)
Tajal (25621)
Al Azam (58050)
Faisal (220511)

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show
06:30 News on the hour and 28 min after each hour
07:00 News and News Products (USA)
17:15 Choice Choice
17:30 Studio One
18:00 Special English: News/World and their stories, feature "People in America"
18:30 Movie USA (Standards)
19:00 News and Topical Reports
19:15 News Horizons
19:30 Issues in the News
20:00 Special English: News/World and their stories
20:15 The Concert Hall
21:00 News and News Products USA
21:15 Choice Choice
21:30 Studio One

BBC RADIO

GMT
04:00 Newsday
04:30 Intermusica
04:45 News Ideas: Reflections
05:00 News; Press Review
05:15 Let's talk
05:30 Sunday Just Sold a Million
05:45 Letter from America
06:00 Newsday
06:30 Tony Mott Request
07:00 News: News about Britain
07:15 Our Own Correspondent
07:30 The King of Instruments
07:45 The World Radio Club
08:00 News; Reflections
08:15 The Pleasure of Your
08:30 News; Press Review

PEOPLE AND POLICE:

09:30 From the Weeklies
09:45 Sports Review
11:05 Classical Record Review
11:30 Sunday Service
11:40 News: News about Britain
12:15 Letter from America
12:30 Play of the Week
12:50 Sarah and Company
13:00 News: Commentary
13:15 Our Own Correspondent
13:30 Short Story
13:45 Sunday News: Request
14:00 Doctor in the House
14:00 Radio Newsworld
14:15 Concert Hall
14:30 News: Commentary
14:45 Letter from America
14:50 News: Financial News
17:15 My Music
17:40 Sportsday
18:30 News: News about Britain
18:45 Radio Newsworld
19:00 News: Commentary
19:15 Radio Theatre
20:15 Letterbox
20:30 News: Commentary
20:45 World Radio Club
21:15 Sunday News: Request
21:45 Our Own Correspondent
22:00 News: Science in Action
22:15 Reflections
22:45 Sportsday
23:00 News: Commentary

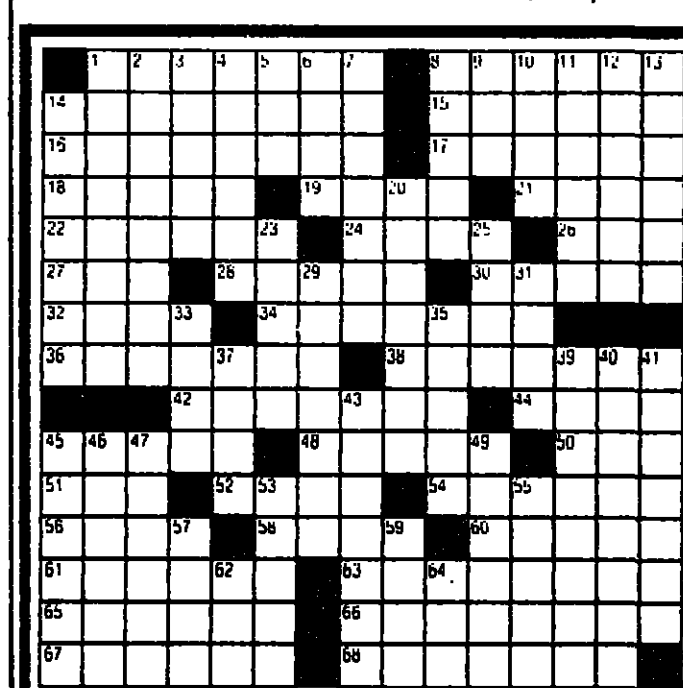
CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre 41520
British Council 3647-8
French Cultural Centre 43993
Gordie Institute 42683
Soviet Cultural Centre 42683
Spanish Cultural Centre 42683
U.S.A. Centre 42683
Y.W.C.A. 42683
Y.W.M.C.A. 42683
American Municipal Library 36111
Kingdom of Jordan Library 62111
Cinema Museum 36191
Folklore Museum 36191

THE Daily Crossword by Jack Luzzatto

ACROSS	26 Expire	48 Luckless	13 Lost test
1 Needlework	27 Radiation	50 Small cake	14 Symbol of
with a	28 Indian	51 Took food	limpness
motto	carving	52 Contest	20 Fine French
8 Intimidates	30 Amount	54 Pick	porcelain
14 Where today	becomes	56 Send by sea	23 Factotum
tomorrow	32 Past one's	58 Long hike	25 Russian
15 Bemoan	prime	60 Aesop's	refusal
16 Interior	34 Hit by a	61 House	29 Home on
curve of	bowman	62 Heli girl	wheels
an arch	36 Strong ape	63 Change	31 Concept
17 Elite	38 Type of	65 Main dish	33 Spotted
school	folding	66 Heli girl	35 Retal
group	42 Bullet	67 TV line	goods
18 Beer glass	measure	68 Purlione	37 Shortening
19 Mope moodily	44 Right-hand	69 Vehicle	39 Set free
21 Make a call	man	70 In with	40 Teacher
22 Offered	45 Thin	71 Dwell	41 Not so
a clue	cracker	72 Involve	rough
24 Bearing			43 Short open

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:	1 Capital of Chile	45 Protigate
2 Goer to an affair	46 Minerva, Greek style	47 False moves
3 True worth	49 Fish that clings to another	53 Speak words
4 Venus or Earth	55 Certain	56 Go separate ways
5 Cover	57 Retained	62 Maiden name
6 Son of Seth	64 Majors	
7 Quench		
8 Thrust		
9 Vehicle		
10 In with		
11 Dwell		
12 Involve		



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(English spoken) 24 hours a day
for emergencies 2111, 3777
Airport information (ALI) 5208
Jordan Television 7311
Radio, English Section 7424
Firehead, fire police 19
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NUMBERS (Damascus)

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Chamber of Commerce 118-139
Electric Power Co. (repair) 224-88
Fire headquarters 95
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Municipal water service 115-508

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ing Bank, Irbid Hashemi Street

/ Al Himmeh road.

Liberia's president killed during coup

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 12 (R) -- President William Tolbert was assassinated early today during a coup staged by a group of non-commissioned officers, the official Radio Liberia said.

The radio said it was not known who else had been killed with Dr. Tolbert. The president's wife, who was at the presidential palace at the time, had been arrested, it added.

The non-commissioned officers, calling themselves the People's Redemption Council, were led by Sergeant Samuel Do, the radio said. They called on the population to remain calm.

A doctor at the presidential palace told reporters that President Tolbert had been shot three times in the head when the rebels broke into the palace at one a.m.

There were no detailed reports of casualties, though reliable source said the chief of the presidential guard, General Charles Gailley, had been shot dead with President Tolbert.

The radio said Monrovia's international airport had been closed. There were no reports of unrest elsewhere in the country.

"No other alternative"

Sergeant Do, 28, told the Liberian News Agency that the coup had become necessary because of rampant corruption in the country and because of the continued failure of the government to handle effectively the affairs of the Liberian people.

"We had no other alternative but to overthrow the government," the council leader said. The council would conduct the affairs of government until a deci-



President William Tolbert

sion on future action had been reached, he told the news agency. President Tolbert had held power since 1971 and was current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

The grandson of a freed American slave, he succeeded President William Tubman on the latter's death and immediately introduced social reforms in Africa's oldest republic.

Dr. Tolbert, 66, was an ordained leader of the Baptist Church and pledged to be "the president God wants me to be."

The most important reform he promised was the introduction of universal suffrage. Liberia has never had one-man, one-vote on its statute books and the vote is restricted to those owning prop-

erty. A complex but affable man of great energy, Dr. Tolbert was vice-president for 20 years before becoming president.

Dr. Tolbert was as much at home in the pulpit as in the political arena. His speeches were laced with the language of the Christian evangelists.

In 1965, he became the first Negro president of the Baptist World Alliance, heading for five years an organization of 30 million Baptists around the world.

He was a wealthy man through business and farming industries established by his family. His father was one of Liberia's major coffee producers.

Dr. Tolbert's political career began in 1943 when he was elected to the House of Representatives. Mr. Tubman chose him as his running mate in the 1951 elections. They were elected and Dr. Tolbert began his long apprenticeship for the presidency.

He took his presidential oath of office in an open-necked shirt. It was the first time in Liberian history that top hats and tails had not been worn for a presidential inauguration.

Moscow outlines disarmament tasks for '80s in letter to U.N.

MOSCOW, April 12 (R) -- The Soviet Union has called for a ban on the production of all types of nuclear weapons, a gradual reduction of stocks and further elimination and reduction of strategic arms, the official TASS news agency reported today.

The agency was quoting a letter from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim dealing with the tasks of a "second decade of disarmament." The letter said the Soviet Union saw the main task of the decade in keeping, consolidating and further developing the positive achievements in restraining the arms race in the '70s.

Mr. Gromyko's letter called for the conclusion of a convention on strengthening guarantees of security for non-nuclear states and an agreement on non-development of nuclear weapons "in the territories or states where there are no such weapons at present."

It said nuclear-free zones should be established in various regions of the world, adding that military activity in the Indian Ocean should be limited and subsequently reduced so that a peace zone could be established in the area.

The letter said there should be conventions banning chemical and neutron weapons and the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction.

Dealing specifically with Europe, the Soviet foreign minister called for a reduction in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and a treaty between all states which participated in the European Security Conference on "not being the first to use both nuclear and conventional armaments against one another."

Relations at lowest point in years Sino-Soviet treaty expires

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP) -- The 30-year treaty that bound the Soviet Union and China to a course of "friendship, alliance and mutual assistance" expired yesterday as relations between the communist giants sank to the lowest point in years.

The two countries broke off their last formal negotiations in December, and each is vigorously pursuing its propaganda war against the other. Tensions have been heightened further in recent months by the Afghan conflict and growing military contacts between China and the West.

The Chinese notified the Soviets nearly a year ago that the treaty, signed five months after the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic in 1949, would not be renewed. But attempts were made here nonetheless last fall to negotiate a new "declarations of principles" between the countries.

Those talks proved futile and the Chinese delegation flew back

to Peking in early December. A second round of talks on normalizing relations was to have been held in Peking early this year, but the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan came first and the chance for the subsequent round of talks died.

"There is no chance the talks will be resumed while the Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan," a Chinese diplomat said recently.

For their part, Soviet sources insist the Chinese have laid down an inflexible set of pre-conditions for resuming the talks and that those preconditions will not be met unilaterally by the Soviet Union.

The sources said the Chinese demands include the withdrawal of substantial numbers of Soviet troops from Mongolia and a reduction of the number of Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet border to the levels of 1965.

The existence of these preconditions could not be confirmed, however, and would be a definite switch in the Chinese position from when the first talks were held last Oct. 17. At that time, Western diplomats said the talks had become possible only because the Chinese had dropped all preconditions.

An authoritative article this week in Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, levelled an all-out attack on a Chinese "policy of provocations and incitement, blackmail and threats" but stressed Soviet readiness to resume the normalisation talks.

The Soviets have put the United States and China into the same bag in their propaganda, charging that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan became necessary because of outside meddling in the central Asian nation.

Both the United States and China, as well as Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, have been charged by the Soviets with trying to overthrow the pro-Soviet Afghan Government.

Meanwhile, China has denounced Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan and increased its efforts to forge military contacts and purchase military hardware from the West.

Puerto Rico probes power blackout

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 12 (AP) -- As tourists danced and sang by candlelight in high-rise San Juan hotels, Puerto Rican police probed a possible terrorist link in the blackout that plunged this island into darkness and the power company struggled to rekindle its generators.

The light went out across the U.S. Caribbean commonwealth yesterday evening leaving three million people in darkness, and hours later power had been restored only at the western end of the island.

Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo declared a state of emergency and activated an island-wide contingency plan that included call-ups of off-duty police and firemen and an alert for the island's national guard forces.

Hotels, hospitals and San Juan's international airport ran some or all of their lights off their own emergency generators.

Police reported a handful of minor "smash and grab" looting incidents in San Juan, the capital, and there were unconfirmed reports of similar

outbreaks in three other cities. Some shooting also was heard in the darkened streets of the capital, which has a population of about one million, but no casualties were reported.

A spokesman for the state-owned electric energy authority said early today that the cause of the blackout had not been established, but that efforts were underway to re-start the island's generators.

A statement issued by the governor said police have reason to suspect sabotage was involved in the blackout. "I assume it was sabotage," Mr. Romero Barcelo said.

Authorities said they based their conclusion on the kidnapping shortly before the blackout of the chief of operations of San Juan's main generating plant.

Electric power was restored to parts of Puerto Rico this morning, including sections of San Juan, some 12 hours after the massive power failure, police said.

Peru to fly in 1,000 refugees from Havana embassy soon as possible

LIMA, Peru, April 12 (AP) -- The Peruvian Government says it has completed a census of 10,800 Cuban nationals at its embassy in Havana and is arranging to fly 1,000 of them to Lima as soon as possible.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night the first Cuban refugees could arrive in Lima today in airplanes provided by the private Peruvian airline Faucett and international agencies who have offered to help.

"The Peruvian Government is ready to proceed immediately in extending the corresponding visas to the 1,000 Cuban nationals it is committed to receive and whose physical conditions are the most

serious," the Foreign Ministry said in a press release distributed late last night.

"The Peruvian Government is making the pertinent arrangements so that the first airplanes which will be used for the departure of the Cuban nationals to Peru will arrive in the briefest possible time," the ministry said.

The ministry said the Peruvian Government also was arranging for the transfer of Cubans to other countries. A ministry spokesman said Spain had offered to take 500 of the Cubans and Costa Rica 300.

The ministry urged other countries to show "humanitarian solidarity before this dramatic situation" by announcing the number of refugees they were willing to accept.

The Cubans flocked to the embassy last weekend after the Cuban Government withdrew its guards from the compound because one guard was killed April 1 when a bus carrying six people seeking political refuge crashed into the embassy gate.

Tight security was restored early this week to prevent more from entering the embassy grounds.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry accused Cuba of "having deteriorated the already difficult conditions of life for the persons who are in the Peruvian embassy and of having obstructed the adoption of measures conducive to a speedier departure of this population" by refusing to accept

the help of international agencies.

Earlier in the week, Cuba turned down offers of collaboration from the International Red Cross and the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, an agency which arranges for resettlement of the homeless.

The ministry statement implied, but did not specify, that some of the planes might be provided by the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, a Geneva-based agency which had indicated it could provide transportation for the refugees.

The press release said conditions at the embassy had worsened, especially for women and children, and could result in "grave repercussions."

The ministry's press release implied it had been given permission from the Cuban Government to begin the airlift.

Earlier in the day, ministry sources said they were waiting for Cuba's response to the Andean Pact's call for international cooperation in evacuating the Cubans from the embassy.

The pact members -- Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela -- urged a worldwide evacuation of the Cubans and appointed Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia as the coordinator.

Peru offered to take 1,000 refugees immediately, but the other members of the pact did not commit themselves.

World News Briefs

ESSEN, West Germany, April 12 (R) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told a political rally today that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko meet in Vienna on May 15. The date will mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty between Austria and Second World victors the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France. Schmidt announced the meeting in a speech to his social Democratic Party, which opened its campaign for next month's North Westphalia state elections.

ANTHENS, April 12 (R) -- An Athens public prosecutor remanded in custody Belgian diplomat Jacques Depoortere charged of premeditated manslaughter, a spokesman for the justice ministry said. Depoortere, 36, and his wife Lorna, 35, arrived in Athens last weekend from Baghdad to spend the Easter holiday in C. Before leaving Athens last Monday, the diplomat's wife was dead in a taxi at Athens airport. Mr. Depoortere, who was in Jamaica, was posted at the Belgian embassy in Baghdad. Yes he appeared briefly before the prosecutor to answer the charge claimed he killed his wife in a fit of jealousy because she had to follow him back to Baghdad, the spokesman said. The prosecutor rejected a request by Mr. Depoortere for his extradition to Belgium. The diplomat claimed he enjoyed extra-territorial rights as a prosecutor ruled that he was on a private visit to Greece and on a diplomatic mission, the spokesman said. The trial Depoortere is expected to take place in June.

GAUHATI, India, April 12 (R) -- Talks failed today between Indira Gandhi and students leading a seven-month-long agitation against migrant workers in India's north-eastern Assam. The Press Trust of India (PTI) said. Student leader Prafulla Mahanta said that Mrs. Gandhi's offer of a solution put forth in the state capital of Gauhati were not acceptable. He said Gandhi had maintained that migrant workers from Bangladesh and West Bengal state who entered Assam before 1971 be allowed to stay. The students have been demanding this should be the cut-off year and that all "foreigners" who came to Assam after that date should be deported.

BANGKOK, April 12 (R) -- Thai authorities today closed trouble-plagued Kampuchean border camp where an estimated 10,000 people died in factional fighting this week, relief agency sources said. The sources said International Red Cross workers at the camp opposite the Thai village of Nonnakhom about 270 kilometers east of Bangkok, reported the camp was virtually empty today, which until recently housed about 55,000 civilians, has times been the scene of heavy fighting between rival non-communist Khmer Serei guerrillas. Relief sources said 20,000 former inhabitants of 204 were at present sheltered at another nearby camp, known as 007, where some fighting reported today. No details were available. The Thai authorities this month announced plans to relocate people from the 007 and 001 to a site a few kilometers further north, and the source seemed a decision to go ahead with the new camp had been

NEW DELHI, April 12 (R) -- Delhi authorities said yesterday had decided not to relax tough prohibition laws introduced in 1975, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reports. Lieutenant-Governor Jag Mohan told PTI that clubs where their liquor licences back and that hotel bars and restaurants would not be allowed to serve alcohol to Indians. Restaurants observe Wednesday and Sunday as dry days for Delhi clubs went dry under the government of former Morarji Desai. Drink laws vary from region to region and the been complaints that prohibition has affected tourism.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Etkenson

FIVE-FINGER EXERCISE

By A. J. Santora

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|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Feedback | 43 Judge, at times | 71 Man of letters | 108 Combat area |
| 2 Piece of land | 47 High | 72 Hellfire of 12 | 110 Helmsman |
| 3 Variety of grape | 49 Fashion name | 73 Muckraker | 111 Difficult |
| 16 Son of Noah | 50 Truck, abbr. | 74 Well-known | 112 Before old style |
| 20 Bigger -- | 51 Year, in | 80 Military | 113 Tel -- |
| 21 TV star | 52 Madrid | 81 Well-known | 114 Power agency initials |
| 22 Intense | 53 Lost | 82 Well-known | 115 Sense |
| 24 Kind of dynamics | 54 Gymnastic | 83 Molding | 116 Water hole |
| 25 Impedes | 55 Cut | 84 Well-known | 117 Sweet |
| 27 Sure thing | 56 Filing | 85 Come -- | 122 Pitome |
| 29 More mature | 57 High gear | 86 Well-known | 124 Sandman |
| 30 Appraise | 58 City of | 87 Part | 127 Control |
| 32 City in | 59 Belgium | 88 In m.c. | 129 "The Egg" |
| 33 Iowa | 60 Well-known | 89 Talking to | 131 Whistle |
| 34 Go slalom | 61 Insect | 90 Well-known | 132 After |
| 35 Of the ear | 62 Cowboy team | 91 Well-known | 133 Gds. |
| 37 Potential | 63 Trainers | 92 Well-known | 134 Soft colors |
| 39 Close at hand | 64 Gory and | 93 Well-known | 135 Coffee |
| 40 -- of the | 65 Well-known | 94 Well-known | 136 Caesar's |
| 42 On the left side | 66 Well-known | 95 Well-known | 137 Well-known |

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| 1 Spirit of | 12 Intense | 41 Wine town | 64 Disputing |
| 2 Look | 13 Culture | 42 Well-known | 65 Teachers, for short |
| 3 Classroom | 14 Sweet bread | 43 Well-known | 66 Well-known |
| 4 Well-known | 15 Building | 44 Well-known | 67 Well-known |
| 5 Applauding | 16 Well-known | 45 Well-known | 68 Well-known |
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